

7-1-2001

Legacy - July 2001

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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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Fisk Patent Coffins Recovered at the Buzzard Family Cemetery, Newberry, South Carolina

By Jonathan Leader, Valerie Marcil, and Gene Norris

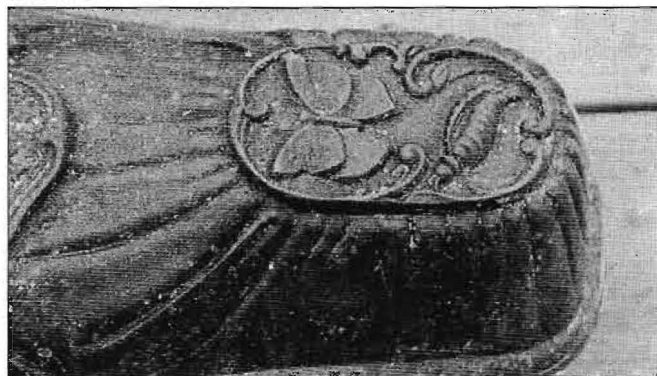
The decision to move or disturb a cemetery is never an easy one. Most people would agree that the dead are buried where they are for a reason and that leaving them in place is preferable to moving them. Their mortal remains are a part of the cultural and natural landscape and provide an indelible and often personal link to a community's past. Nonetheless, events and present day community needs often bring the dead in conflict with the living.

In the case of the Buzzard/Buzhardt family cemetery located near Newberry, South Carolina, the community need was for the expansion of a successful industrial park. The proposed expansion would impinge upon a well marked historic family

cemetery. The Buzzard cemetery was surrounded with a granite post fence and contained a series of magnificent granite vaults, head stones and footers. Fortunately, a descendant of the family, Gene Norris, was still in control of the land.

Mr. Norris entered into negotiations with Newberry County to ensure that the economic and historical significance of the area would be nurtured. Volunteers from County Public Works formed a team that mapped, numbered, and dismantled the granite work, and

See Buzzard Family, Page 4



Detail of child's coffin foot showing chrysalis and butterfly. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director

Legacy, published twice this year, is the newsletter of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
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These are at once comfortable and uncomfortable times. Counting the *Hunley*, Topper, Santa Elena/Charlesfort, Charlestown Landing, conservation of the Gronauer Lock, and many projects of the Cultural Resources Consulting Division, we have never had more fame in the media for us, the College of Liberal Arts, and the University of South Carolina.

Yet, as I write this, most of us as managers are faced with a proposed 15% state funds loss. Ameliorating this, the University hopes for a lesser cut and to raise tuition rates and student numbers. But the generally decreased, tax-based, revenue streams, and their monetary implications, loom solidly.

Passing to the public, I would note the vast numbers of talks by State Underwater Archaeologist Christopher Amer and the Underwater staff on the *Hunley*, supplemented by State Archaeologist Jonathan Leader, who was closely involved.

Our numerous talks, often at the request of the SC *Hunley* Commission, do not blow our own horn, both because it was and is a team effort with the U. S. Naval Historical Center, the National Park Service, and the Friends of the *Hunley*, and because horns are counter-productive when the images and the roles and the history which we present speak louder. The *Hunley* has been quite a successful operation, made all the more noble to us because it was accommodated with the rest of our responsibilities.

Behind all this flash and welding, I must also add, work that centerpieces of our State service operation in the personages of Sharon Pehrul, Curator of Collections; Keith Derting, Site File Manager; and Harold Fortune, Buildings/Facilities Manager and also Site File maven. Thank you!

I should also congratulate Mark Brooks and his Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

(SRARP) staff at Aiken at the Savannah River Site (and hangers-on in Columbia), which is funded by the U. S. Department of Energy. Our SRARP remains as a prominent national example of how big federal agencies can indeed do their archaeology and history right! The SRARP also hosted the May 17-18,



Bruce Rippeteau, Director. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

2001 SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees meeting with very special arrangements with DOE, at the Savannah River Site itself.

I would like to thank David Hodges, a Columbia businessman, who is Chair of the College of Liberal Arts National Advisory Board Council, for organizing a tour for donors to the Topper site in Allendale County on May 9, 2001. Lunch was prepared by another College of Liberal Arts supporter, Frances King Morris. Thank you David and Frances!

Of course, Elizabeth Stringfellow, an ardent supporter of SCIAA, has



While Daryl Miller photographs National Park Service artifacts for David Anderson, Steve Clark, a hobby diver from Orangeburg, visits office to show Albert Goodyear a beautiful Clovis point he found in the Cooper River. Shown in photo L to R: Daryl Miller, David Anderson, Albert Goodyear, Bruce Rippeteau, and Steve Clark. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Warren Dempsey, pictured here, received first prize in the "Tax Smart Art" contest sponsored by the SC Department of Revenue. His picture was of the *H. L. Hunley*. (SCIAA photo)

done lunches for the Allendale expedition for many years. Must be something about the forest and river there!

The Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC) had a glorious annual meeting February 17, 2001 with excellent papers and session attendances and with the banquet speaker being the famous underwater archaeologist, Professor George Bass. I also must praise ASSC's 4th Annual Spring Workshop at Sesquicentennial State Park on April 28, 2001, a day for all of us as members. Just as Daryl Miller brought us serious replica stone axes

two years ago, avocationalist Andy Shull brought us fabulous fluted points and Bobby Southerlin (Brockington and Associates) down from Raleigh, NC brought us

outstanding replica smoke-smudged ceramics in the Mississippian style.

Thinking of the highs and lows of those several months, I leave you with Alfred Lord Tennyson's famous words from *Ulysses*:

*Though much is taken, much
abides, and
Though we are not now that which
in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which
we are, we
Are; one equal temper of heroic
hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but
strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to
yield.*



Doug Boehme, a hobby diver from Summerville, SC, and Nena Powell Rice work the SCIAA exhibit at USC Showcase on April 7, 2001. (SCIAA photo by Bruce Rippeteau)

Buzzard Family, From Page 1

placed it in safe storage. The volunteer team continued the work of exhumation, reboxing, and transporting the deceased's remains to their new resting place under the oversight of Mr. James O. Smith, Newberry County Coroner, and by DHEC permit. Ms. Valerie Marcil, SHPO archaeologist, and Dr. Jonathan Leader, State Archaeologist, formed a consultation team to assist Mr. Norris, Mr. Smith, and the volunteers in their work.

This proved to be a very fortuitous partnership. The excavation and recovery team soon discovered that the work at the cemetery would not be routine. The majority of the individuals buried at the cemetery had been interred in wooden coffins. Hinges, nails, and other small items survived in readily identifiable forms. The skeletal remains were fragmentary, difficult to distinguish from the clay sub soil and difficult to collect. Nonetheless, the volunteers persevered and carefully checked the entire column of earth by hand in each grave to ensure as complete a recovery as possible. This stands in stark contrast to the more common use of heavy equipment to uncover graves for relocation. The use of heavy equipment often results in incomplete recovery and the scattering of human remains.

The volunteers willingness to invest the additional time in the recovery effort, to "do it right" as they said on numerous occasions, paid off in an amazing and unsuspected way. Six of the 21 graves were found to contain Fisk 1848 patent cast iron coffins. Had the work been done using heavy equipment the coffins would have been severely damaged, and the information, not to mention the individuals in the coffins, would have been irretrievably lost.

Fisk patent coffins have been found from time to time in South Carolina. However, this project is the first where so many of these coffins have been found at a single location. Even more importantly, the coffins included adult and child sizes and represented three distinctly different ornamental styles. This has never been duplicated anywhere else in South Carolina.

The Fisk patent coffin is somewhat unique in that it came with a guarantee that the deceased would be preserved in "as is" condition when used properly. We were to find that this was not an idle boast 153 years later. The Fisk coffins were made from cast iron. They were hermetically sealed by an ingenious compressible lip rim and carefully spaced tensioners. A mineral glass

viewport over the face made it possible to see the deceased without opening the coffin. This was a decided plus at the time. Ice and embalming were both uncommon commodities until after the Civil War.

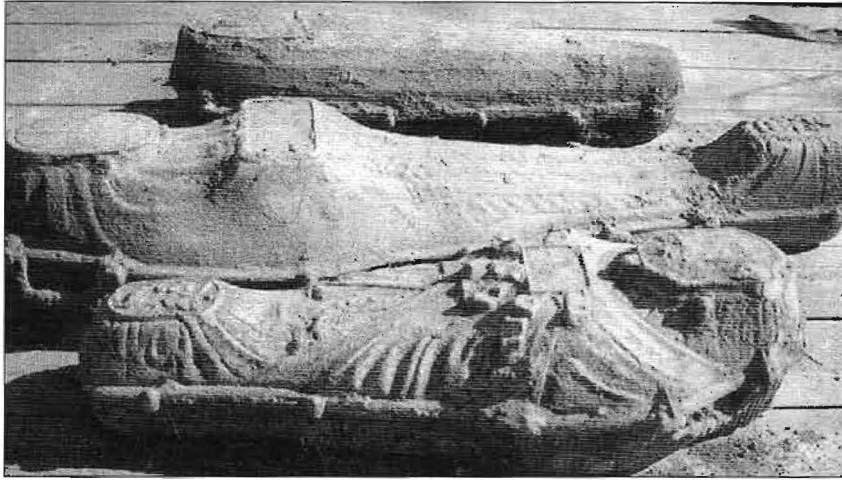
Fisk designed his coffins to take advantage of the prevailing mortuary practices of the time. At the simplest level, the casket could be sealed and the interior environment allowed to reach an anoxic state. This was quite effective on its own, as the loss of oxygen dramatically slowed decomposition. It was even more effective when coupled with the arsenic cream embalming materials that were popular. The coffins could also be used with an older preservation technique that relied on alcohol, brine, or other preservation fluid. And, quite astonishing for the time, the coffins could also be equipped with a gas cock to allow for the introduction of inert gas. Clearly Fisk was a man ahead of his times.

The cost for a Fisk coffin was not cheap. At a time when a locally-made wooden coffin might cost \$5 and a store bought one \$10 - \$20, an iron coffin would most likely start at \$100 or more, which was equivalent to between 1/3 and the entirety of an average person's annual wage. The six found at the Buzzard cemetery represent a significant expenditure. The Crane, Breed, and Company foundry of Cincinnati, Ohio made the majority of the Fisk patent coffins, although other foundries produced small quantities as well under license.

The Buzzard family had been prominent in the days prior to the Civil War and had seen its fortunes expand with the introduction of cotton through the area. It was this crop that provided the wealth that permitted the purchase of the Fisk coffins. The majority of the family



Gene Norris and the County Public Works volunteer team. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)



Three Fisk coffins ready for transport. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

members buried in the Fisk coffins departed life between the very short period of April 1855 and May of 1856.

The Buzzard family iron caskets are a very fine representation of the tastes and sentiments of their day. The symbolic adornment used was familiar to the Victorian period and mainstream Christianity. An excellent example of this is the finely detailed chrysalis and butterfly on the child's coffin that symbolized the waiting sleep of death that would end with the resurrection. The cast iron coffins were designed to duplicate the preservation ascribed to the ancient Egyptians by modern means.

The simpler form of the coffin was widely advertised at the time of the Civil War as a means for the bereaved to return their war dead from the distant battlefield in the best possible condition. In 1939, a Confederate Lieutenant was exhumed in the upstate during construction of a road. He was buried in a simple Fisk patent coffin. Other such burials have been recorded for Louisiana, Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan. The Fisk coffin was eventually replaced by more modern forms and was no longer available to the public by the early

1920s.

Mr. Norris, in consultation with Ms. Marcil and Dr. Leader, decided not to open the coffins for study. The change in environment would have adversely affected the remains and could have posed a health risk. It was decided instead that the exteriors of representative coffins would be carefully cleaned and fiberglass molds made. This would preserve the shape, form, and ornamentation. These molds have been used to make duplicates that will become part of educational and historic exhibits throughout the state. In the course of the mold making, a child's iron glass viewing port cover was loosened. The glass itself remained sealed and intact. The perfectly preserved child's face framed in white lace was clearly visible. It was very clear that Mr. Fisk's patent had stood the test of time.

Mr. Norris and the immediate descendants permitted a public visitation prior to the reinternment service. This occasion was a celebration and reunion of a family with deep roots in South Carolina, a statement of civic cohesion and a family tribute to the deceased. Mr. Norris and the extended family held the reinternment service at another historic family cemetery near

Newberry shortly thereafter.

"There's one thing in this world which a person won't take in pine if he can go walnut; and won't take in walnut if he can go mahogany; and won't take in mahogany if he can go an iron casket with silver door-plate and bronze handles. That's a coffin. And there's one thing in this world which you don't have to worry around after a person to get him to pay for. And that's a coffin." - *Life on the Mississippi*, Mark Twain

DANIEL BILDERBACK, SCIAA'S ASSOCIATE CONSERVATOR

By Jonathan M. Leader

If you haven't met him yet, be assured that you will. Daniel Bilderback is the SCIAA's Associate Conservator in the Office of the State Archaeologist. Dan has a solid background in archaeology, history, and objects conservation. His Bachelors of Arts was awarded by the College of William and Mary, his Masters of Arts in Applied History from the University of South Carolina, and his core studies in objects conservation from the Campbell Center for Historic Preservation.

The Institute was fortunate in being able to coax Dan away from the Department of History, where he had been instrumental in the work done during the State House's renovation. Since his arrival at SCIAA, he has been heavily involved with the Florence Stockade, Gronauer Lock project, and the Indigo Society cannon project for which he received an award.

Dan's office is in the Conservation laboratory. If you need to contact him, he maintains a mailbox at the main office and checks it regularly. The number at the lab is (803) 777-5096.



Daniel Bilderback at work on the Indigo Society cannon. (Photo courtesy of Joe Bull, Indigo Society)

The Colored Asylum Cemetery: A Case Study in Urban Land Reuse and Historic Cemeteries

By Jonathan Leader and William Sattler

Readers of *Legacy* may think that the previously reported situation at the Johnson Hagood Stadium of the Citadel in Charleston, SC (*Legacy*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 2000) was an uncommon occurrence. Unfortunately, it is not. The reuse of urban landscapes and the expansion of town centers to what had previously been hinterlands ensures that archaeological and historic sites will be encroached upon. A recent situation here in Columbia, clearly illuminates the situation.

The Colored Asylum cemetery was in use from the early 1800s through 1925. The individuals buried there died while in the care of the state. The cemetery was the final resting place for those who did not have family, had communicable diseases that forestalled their return to their loved ones, or who came from poverty and whose families could not afford to reclaim them for burial.

The original lay of the land included a slight rise and hill leading down into a large area of swamp. It was also a significant distance from



William Sattler in back of van with GPR antennae. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

the center of Columbia, yet close to the original siting of the asylum. The distance and unsuitability of the land for other purposes and the proximity to the asylum made the location ideal to state officials.

Change is a fact of life. What was once unsuitable becomes not only suitable, but even desirable. Many African American and Native American cemeteries and burial grounds in the lowcountry and along the rivers of the up country have come under threat in recent times.

The modern advances in technology and disease control have turned what were once pestilential swamps into prime real estate. The pressure for reuse is compounded when the area becomes annexed to a growing metropolitan area.

A common problem in institutional settings is the shortness of corporate memories. While the Colored Asylum Cemetery was in use the individuals who were tasked with keeping track of it did so. There was an immediate need with immediate consequences. Once the cemetery was filled, this was no longer the case. It rapidly slid from the common view. It is a fact of life that institutions begrudge spending their scarce resources in areas that they perceive as having minimal returns. The cemetery did not object nor did the families or the public to its growing neglect. This would change.

The people interred at the cemetery were generally not memorialized beyond the placing of numbered stones. Two additional



Jonathan Leader, State Archaeologist, laying grid lines for GPS work at cemetery. (SCIAA photo courtesy of William Sattler)

monuments with names are to be found there, but they are not typical. The first is for a woman who is also listed as being buried in another cemetery near Elmwood. The second is for the reinterment of individuals moved to the property when their original cemetery was condemned for other purposes.

Over the years the state cemetery became covered with shrubs, trees, and trash. It gained an unsavory reputation as a place where illegal activities occurred. These activities endangered the people who lived in the community housing that adjoined the state owned property. The fact that it was a cemetery was known by some, but not by all. As an interesting aside, the local residents report the removal of some of the numbered markers by "brick thieves" and by a local resident who seems to have acquired a significant number in her apartment prior to her

death. Why she would wish to do this has never been determined. The whereabouts of these materials at this late date are unknown. It is possible that some numbered markers may remain buried in the cemetery area, although none were encountered during the field work.

The City of Columbia and the State Department of Mental Health discussed the property off and on for many years. Eventually, the City agreed to take the land, clean it up, and use it for recreational purposes. Plans were discussed and members of the community and developers approached. At about the same time a national grass roots movement within the mental health community to reclaim "lost" cemeteries took off. Local clients, officials, and others within mental health formed a state committee to trace the history of the state's asylum cemeteries.

In October of 2000, the Office of

the State Archaeologist was approached by members of the State Department of Mental Health to advise the group in their preservation efforts and to conduct ground penetrating radar (GPR) in the area of a proposed golf course. The GPR would be used in those instances where the cemetery boundaries might be indistinct. At the time, the scope of the cemeteries was not known.

Throughout this period, the City of Columbia was actively seeking advice from a variety of sources including the County Coroner's Office. The information that they received lead them to believe that they had the ability to develop the land without further work. This belief was bolstered by the City's decision to place a golf driving range on top of the site. They felt confident that this would be a non-invasive and acceptable use of the land with strong benefits to the immediate community. They discovered in very short order that nothing concerning burials is ever simple.

A storm of protest washed over the City Council once the land was cleared, seeded for grass, and the driving range "club house" went into construction early in 2001. Angry letters, news reports, and public meetings became a matter of course. The community polarized between those who opposed any use of the property at all, and those who wanted the driving range in some form to continue. While there was a great deal of sentiment and hyperbole from both sides, there was a dearth of facts.

The Office of the State Archaeologist moved at the request of the State Department of Mental Health and the City of Columbia to fill in the gaps. A close partnership was forged with James Watts, Richland County



The SCIAA mobile GPR unit at work. (Photo courtesy of Eric Campos, The State newspaper)



James Watts, Coroner, Vernon Kirkpatrick, Deputy Coroner, and William Sattler inspecting grave shaft outline. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

Coroner, and his well trained staff who had also become involved due to the legal issues. The joint team decided that a two-pronged approach to the problem was best. The coroner's office tackled the fragmentary and incomplete documentation that had survived in the public record and the legal issues. The Office of the State Archaeologist determined the location, number, and placement of the burials within the impacted area.

Drawing on maps uncovered in the public record, the open area leading from a copse of trees at the hill summit down slope towards what had been the marsh was

gridded off for testing. The grid measured 330 feet by 204 feet. The lines were oriented north-south and spaced six feet apart and marked every three feet for their length. This ensured that any anomaly found could be precisely located on the ground. Each file produced by the equipment contained the permanent marks to ensure reacquisition.

The SIR System 2 GPR unit is equipped with 100 feet of armored cable. This was an insufficient length to do the lines as a single file. Although it is possible and common for multiple files to be produced and then be assembled into a single data set, it is also time consuming. Time

was one thing that could not be wasted. The decision was made to use the SCIAA van as a mobile platform for the GPR. William Sattler, an USC engineering student taking some time off from studies, volunteered to assist the project and became proficient in running the equipment. Each line was run from the back of the van moving at idling speed.

Once the lines were run the analysis phase began. GPR provides a study in contrasting densities. It is up to the operator to define the acquired anomalies. In areas that have been heavily disturbed it can be quite difficult to sort out the signatures. Fortunately, the Colored Asylum cemetery was quite ordered in its use. Putting aside those anomalies that were indistinct, a total of 1,985 anomalies, thought to be burials, were identified. But were they?

An anomaly is an anomaly. It only becomes a burial when you have sufficient distinguishing marks to identify it as such. Joined by Coroner Watts, Deputy Coroner Vernon Kirkpatrick and Mr. Sattler, the State Archaeologist picked a line and anomaly at random. Mr. Sattler volunteered to remove the top soil and to disclose what was hoped would be a grave shaft. It was. There was no longer any doubt. A meeting was held shortly thereafter with the Mayor's office to brief them on the findings of the joint Coroner and State Archaeologist team.

At the time of writing this article, the City has agreed to not build a driving range on the Colored Asylum cemetery. They have also agreed to maintain the cemetery to ensure that it will not devolve into the dangerous location that it had been. Plans are being made to build the driving range on adjacent land. We will continue to monitor the situation.

Research

Prehistoric Stone Pipes and Update of the Petroglyph Survey

By Tommy Charles

The report of excavations at the Pumpkin site (38GR226) in Greenville County is ready for printing but is being held until a report is received from Dr. Dale C. Wingeleth, ChemaTox Laboratory, Inc., Boulder Colorado. A carbon sample obtained from the bowl of a prehistoric stone pipe excavated at the Pumpkin site was submitted to Dr. Wingeleth, who is attempting to identify the substance that was smoked. Dr. Wingeleth is attempting to identify the substance by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy and his finding is expected in several weeks.

Little is known about the various substances smoked by Native Americans during prehistory, and identification of the substance smoked in this pipe, radiocarbon dated A. D. 480 +/- 70, if successful, may be the first, and earliest identification of materials utilized by Native Americans for smoking.

If identification of the carbon sample taken from the pipe is successful, funding will be sought to broaden the study by submitting carbon samples from other pipes

representative of different prehistoric cultural phases. The ultimate goal will be to determine the evolution, if any, of materials smoked by prehistoric Native Americans of South Carolina, and then I plan to publish a paper on the results of the analysis and research.

Recently, Eddie Reeps, an engineer from Simpsonville, contributed his skills and time to assist with mapping a series of stone walls located on a mountainside in Pickens County, South Carolina. These walls are constructed one above the other on a mountain slope and are made in

the manner of New England stone fences. They are irregular in height, length, direction and distance apart. The walls are constructed of stacked stones that range in size from those that would require several men to move, to others no larger than a softball. No mortar was used in the construction. Each wall has an opening near the center, which would seem to rule out construction for the purpose of erosion control, and the height of the walls themselves, three to five feet where they are not collapsed, would

not be needed for that purpose. The walls are in an extremely rocky environment that does not seem appropriate for agriculture. At this time, we have no hard data pertaining to construction of these walls but are seeking older persons knowledgeable of the area to see if anything can be learned of them.

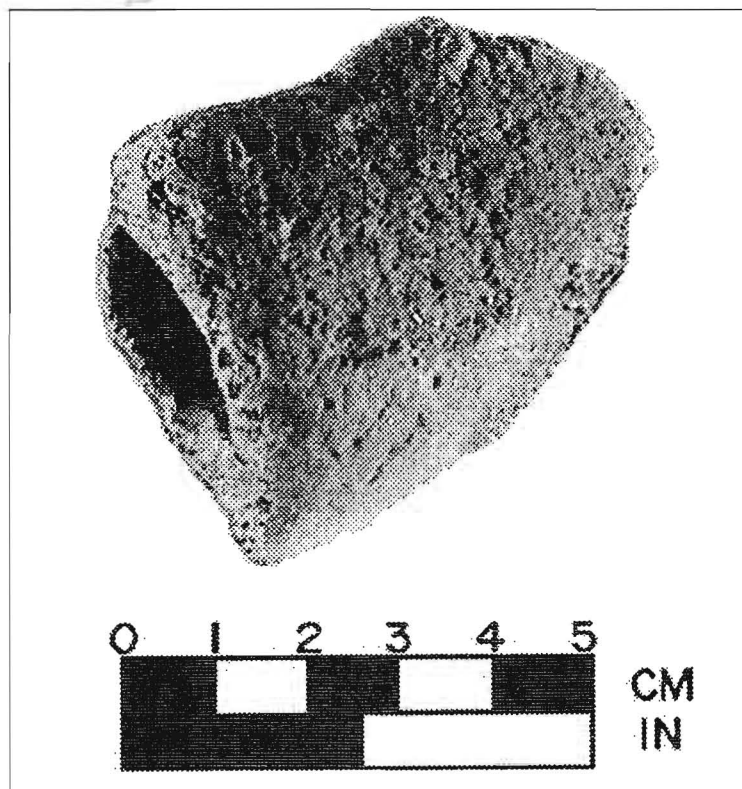


Photo of pipe found at the Pumpkin site. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)

The Petroglyph Survey

The Petroglyph Survey has been largely inactive this winter and early spring due to other commitments. I am now getting back into the swing of things and will be mapping and recording sites during the summer.

Discovery at 1670 Charles Towne

By Michael J. Stoner, P. I., 1670 Charles Towne Archaeology Project

When the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (PRT) invited Stanley A. South to participate in a new research and development design for the interpretation of Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site (CTL) in the spring of 1999, Stanley set forth to reinvigorate the research he began 30 years earlier. In 1968 and 1969, South excavated, in part, the Pre-Revolutionary Horry-Lucas Plantation complex, an American Revolutionary Era Redoubt, and even the only known Native American Moundless Ceremonial Center. As if these findings were not enough, Stanley also made significant contributions to the interpretation of the 1670 settlement of Charles Towne.

1670 Charles Towne, the second English attempt at settling the Carolina land grant, was located on the Ashley River across the quiet waterway from present-day Charleston. Known to the settlers as Albemarle Point, Charles Towne appeared to be the home of the settlement's defensive works. During his early investigations,

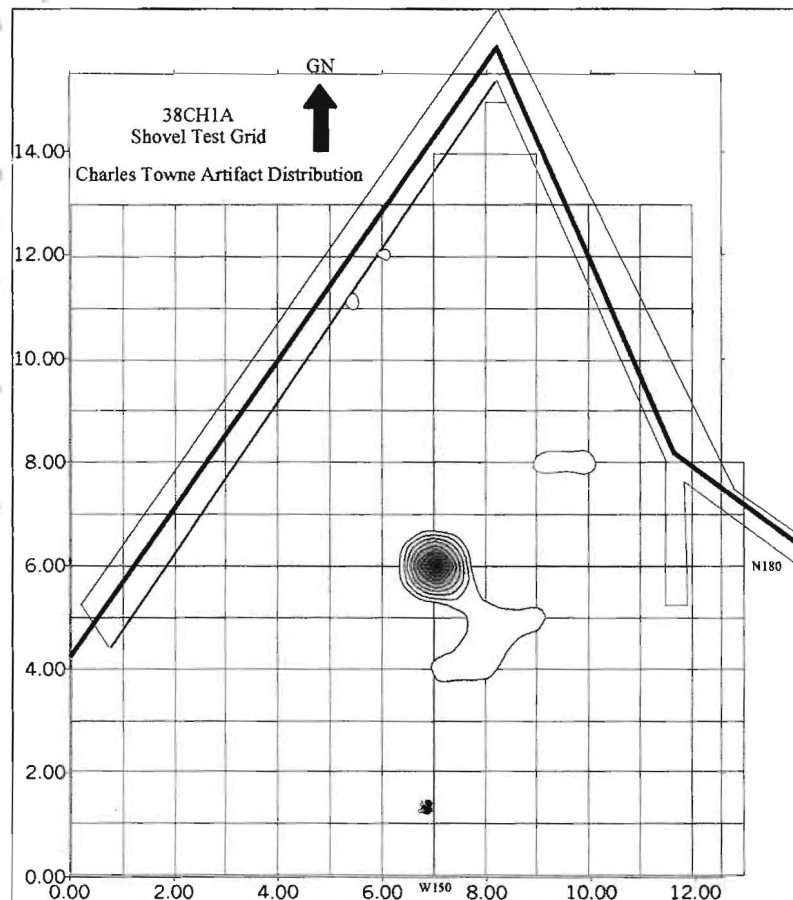


Figure 1: The distribution of 17th-century artifacts in the northernmost portion of the fortified area. (SCIAA map drawn by Michael Stoner)

South discovered the two sets of fortifications that surrounded the

17th-century town. Although he knew the fortified area warranted further study, South's time was limited and, therefore, he moved forward with more pressing investigations. Despite the obvious disappointment, South remained confident this important archaeological resource would remain protected under the state's control. With the PRT's new commitment to archaeological interpretation, Stanley's newly assembled team set forth to reveal the evidence for the structures of 1670 Charles Towne.

The settlement has long been thought to have housed the 1670 settlers. One account, by a man



Figure 2: Some post hole features approximately one-foot deep formed a rectangular pattern. (SCIAA photo by Michael Stoner)

named Fitzpatrick, Childs described "that in the palisade there are some twenty families." Camunas, a visiting Spanish spy, also informed his superiors that he saw 90 houses in the town. Although these two descriptions conflict, the historical evidence compelled South to design a plan that would locate these structures.

Beginning in the spring of 2000, the 1670 Charles Towne Project hoped to locate the remains of a 17th-century structure within the northernmost portion of the settlement's fortified area. To achieve this goal, the project first undertook an archaeological sampling technique known as shovel testing. From this method, a single concentration of 17th-century artifacts was discovered. (See Figure 1) This, in turn, directed the placement of the 6,500

square-foot block of excavation. The block of excavation was excavated in 10-foot squares with great care to reveal salient disturbances in the subsoil called features. From these features, a number of postholes approximately one-foot deep formed a rectangular pattern. This pattern came to be known as Structure 1. (See Figure 2)

An analysis of the excavated



Figure 3: The Charles I silver Penny reflected the political climate of England and, by extension, 1670 Charles Towne. (SCIAA photo by Michael Stoner)

material revealed a number of 17th-century artifacts. Some artifacts, like the Charles I silver Penny, (See Figure 3) reflected the political climate of England and, by extension 1670 Charles Towne. Even though the currency was devalued and defaced with a hole by the time of the settlement, this coin was still in use

long after the unpopular monarch was beheaded. Other artifacts included domestic items such as Delft and North Devon gravel-tempered redware. These artifacts were most helpful in dating Structure 1, as they appeared to fit South's Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal. Even though the Brunswick Pattern was formulated on an 18th-century site, the hypothesis that is concentrated on the refuse deposit will be found at the points of entrance and exit in dwellings, shops, and military fortifications, appears to date Structure 1 as a structure contemporary with 1670 Charles Towne. (See Figure 4)

The joint PRT/SCIAA 1670 Charles Towne Archaeology Project is pleased to have completed its first year of excavations. Although we have only begun, the project's second field season is already underway, and a third is being slated for mid-September 2001. As the project relies heavily on volunteer labor, we invite all interested persons to contact Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site Archaeologist Elsie Eubanks at (843) 852-2970 and join the team.

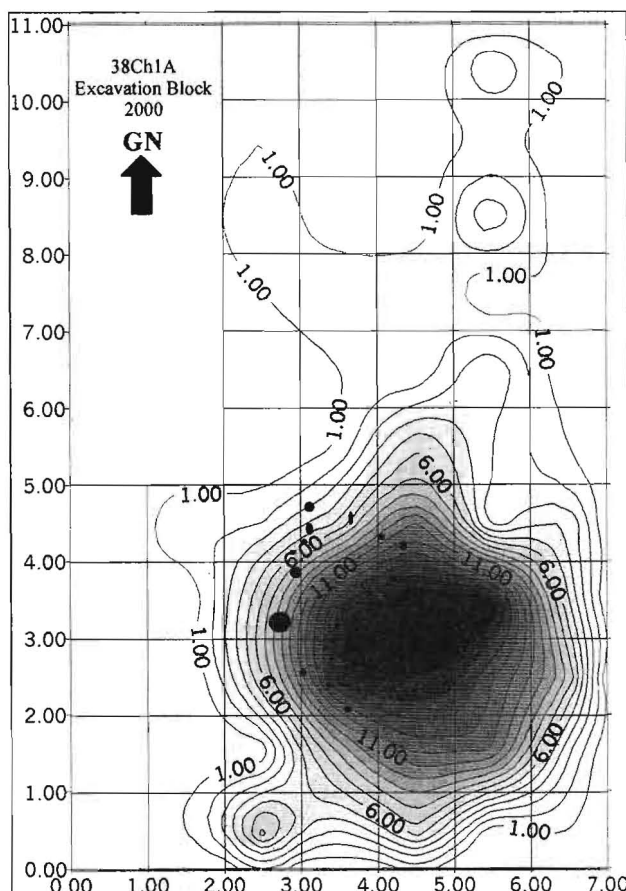


Figure 4: The distribution of North Devon gravel-tempered redware helped date Structure 1. (SCIAA map drawn by Michael Stoner)

A Summary of the Results of the 2000 Archaeological Project at Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site

By Stanley South

The joint SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism-SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology/University of South Carolina and Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site (PRT-SCIAA/USC-CTL)

"Exploring Charles Towne 1670-1680" archaeological project carried out in 2000, has as major goals: 1) the location of evidence for one of the Charles Towne structures, and 2) the education and entertainment of the visiting public to Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site. These goals were met exceptionally well, resulting in a classic demonstration of the archaeological discovery process.

This process involved the shovel testing of a large area inside the northern part of the fortified area for the settlement as well as in the area of the four acres set aside for a churchyard by the colonists. The churchyard shovel testing did not reveal evidence of graves there, but these negative results might simply indicate that a later project of shovel testing at closer intervals might well do so.

The shovel testing inside the fortified area, however, revealed one area where more 17th century artifacts were present, and this information allowed us to place a block excavation composed of 65 10-foot squares over this area of the site under the theoretical assumption that this concentration of Charles Towne period artifacts would be associated with structural evidence for a Charles Towne house. This theoretical assumption was based on my Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal, which states that: "On

British-American sites a concentrated refuse deposit will be found at the points of entrance and exit, in dwellings, shops, and military fortifications." This pattern of refuse disposal has been demonstrated to apply to the 16th century dwellings at Spanish Santa Elena as well.

Excavation in the block did indeed reveal a posthole pattern, for a 12 by 18 foot structure, when the postholes with a depth of from .8 to 1.2 feet were plotted. This discovery validated in a classic manner the theoretical predictions on which had operated in our discovery process.

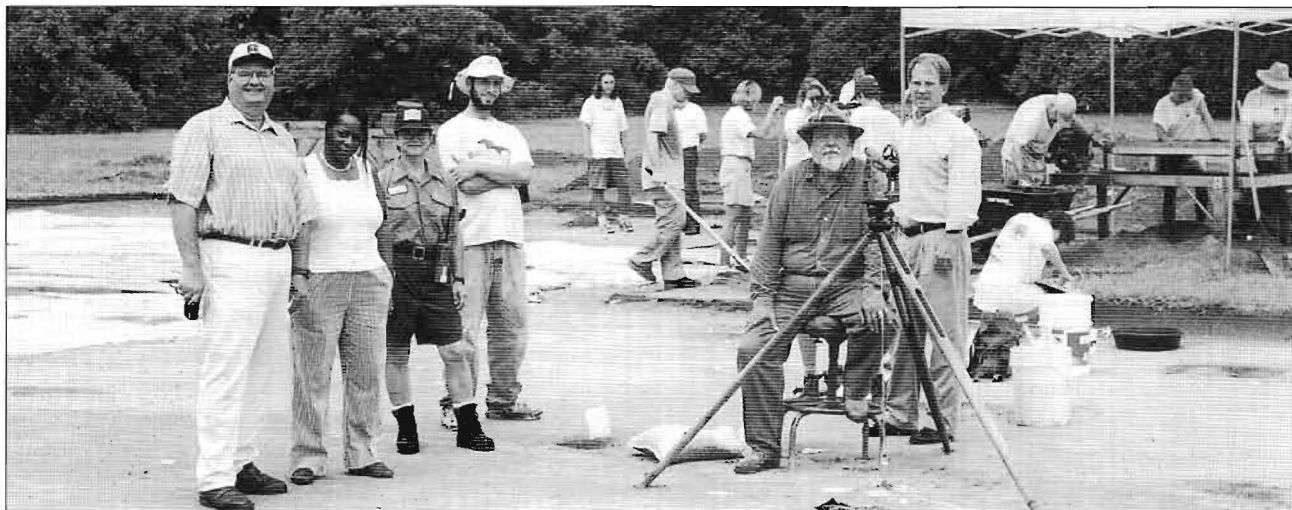
Our challenge then was to determine whether the structural evidence we had found was a house in 1670-1680 Charles Towne or whether it dated from a later time period. To address this question we had to determine whether my Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal would be revealed to be associated adjacent to the structure. If such a patterned association could be revealed, using 17th century domestic

artifact distribution as determined by quantitative analysis of such artifacts from our 10-foot squares, we would then know that the structural evidence we had found was indeed that of a 17th century household inside the fortified area.

When the artifact analysis was carried out under Michael Stoner's direction, it was found that the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal was again demonstrated through concentration of 17th century artifacts in a tight cluster located east of the structure, clearly revealing the relationship between the structure and artifacts discarded from it. And, according to the prediction of my Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal, the doorway to the structure would have been located on the east side. With these data in hand, we realized that our Charles Towne archaeological project for 2000 was a classic example of archaeological methodological theory successfully predicting and revealing a domestic household structure of the 1670 to



Heathly Johnson (left), Rusty Clark, and Michael Stoner working with the Gradall to remove topsoil in two-inch levels from a 10-foot square at Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site during the 2000 excavation. (SCIAA photo)



(L to R foreground): SCIAA Director Bruce Rippeteau, Business Manager Cherare Robertson, with archaeologist Elsie Eubanks, crew member Andrew Agha, and David Masich with the USC Educational Foundation catch Stan South sitting down on the job on a visit to the 2000 excavation at Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site. (SCIAA photo)

1680 period.

A particular question that we were addressing with the 2000 dig was the relationship between the documents that reveal that the Charles Towne settlers were from Barbados and evidence for this in the archaeological record. Mike Stoner had excavated in Barbados and had defined a lead-glazed earthenware type as Codrington ware in his master's thesis. He recognized Barbadian-made pottery in the assemblage from our Charles Towne dig and plotted the distribution of this ware from the 65 10-foot square excavation block to determine if it also clustered east of the structure as had the domestic ceramics and other 17th century objects. He found that indeed it did, verifying that this ware, also, was contemporary with the broken British ceramics also discarded from what was now, most certainly demonstrated to have been a 17th century Charles Towne domestic household.

The question then arose as to what the architectural structure represented by the postholes looked like. The irregularity of the size of the postholes, as well as the variability in depth, was certainly unlike the

regularly spaced and shaped postholes typical of 17th century structures found by archaeologists in Virginia, particularly Neiman, that we had theorized we would find. Our research indicates that the building probably looked much like the rural Haitian house photographed by John Vlach in 1973. We obtained permission from him to publish this photograph here to provide an interpretive perspective of what we now view as a Barbadian vernacular house type, perhaps occupied by indentured servants, or slaves, or soldiers, all of a lower socio-economic level. Documentation for Barbadian structures thought to be similar to the Charles Towne one is provided by Richard Ligon, who visited Barbados in the mid-17th century and first published his account in 1657.

Having only our single dwelling as an example of the 20 "lodgings" said to have been inside the fortified area, we do not know whether this is typical of the other lodgings or not. It may well be that the structures inside the fortified area were those primarily for the soldiers and other individuals manning the guns there. We may find that, through further

excavation inside the fortification, that there were houses more closely related in posthole pattern to those found in Virginia. In which case our first structure might well turn out to be interpreted as a servant's quarters associated with the more regularly laid out architectural plan. This decision will have to wait further discovery of other evidence for Charles Towne structures inside the fortified area.

Our view at present, however, is that the more regular house posthole patterns found among the upper classes as well as servants in Virginia, may well be found on the many lots known to have been located outside the fortified area, where the more affluent planters had their homes. This speculation will also have to await archaeology yet to be done outside the fortified area to the north sometime in the years to come.

Based on what we see at present, however, it appears that the Barbadian settlers at Charles Towne, perhaps primarily the servants, slaves and soldiers, apparently brought with them a vernacular house style they were familiar with in Barbados. These could be built relatively cheaply compared with the

See CHARLES TOWNE, Page 14

CHARLES TOWNE, From Page 13

more regularly laid out half-timbered houses that had to be made of hewn timbers, a process that only someone of means could afford to build. We can only address this interpretive question more fully when we have more archaeological examples, not only of house remains such as we found, but the remains of the affluent planter's houses that may well prove to be similar to those known from Virginia.

Another question of interest to us is that posed by Mike Stoner's analysis of the tobacco pipestems discarded to the east of the little structure. This revealed a suggested date for the accumulation of the sample later than the 1670-1680 time frame documented for the original Charles Towne settlement. This suggests that it may have been occupied during what we have called the transitional period from the Charles Towne settlement to the 18th century Old Town Plantation period. If this is not the case, then we wonder why tobacco pipestems supposedly dating later than the Charles Towne settlement, those with holes of 5/64" and 4/64" diameter, would have been thrown from a

household of much earlier date. At present, therefore, we are interpreting the occupation of our structure as extending somewhat into the 18th century, but certainly not far, because ceramics from that later period are not present on the site. It will be interesting to see if the tobacco pipe measurements from yet to be discovered Charles Towne structures match or vary from those we found. This question can only be addressed through discovery of evidence for additional Charles Towne structures inside the fortified area.

Because the concentration of domestic household artifacts is to the east of the structure, the question is raised as to whether further to the east, adjacent to our excavation block, was another structure, with the refuse being discarded between such an hypothesized building and the house we found. Perhaps evidence for a more auspicious structure may be found in an excavation block placed to the east of our 2000 block. In order to test this idea we plan to excavate a 40 by 70 block, or more, tangent with our previous block excavation. If evidence for a more auspicious

structure is indeed found in our 2001 excavation block, then this would suggest that the building we found was likely a servant's or soldier's lodging west of the main house. This question will be addressed in our second dig beginning on March 12, 2001, and continuing through May 18, 2001.

The second major goal of our project was the education of the public visitors and volunteers to Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site regarding the role historical archaeology plays in interpreting such a famous historic place. This aspect of our project proved to be highly successful with hundreds of people viewing the archaeology in progress and having the work and the historic site explained to them by the archaeologists.

The same goals are designed for our up-coming 2001 excavation season that will search for the Barbadian connection, and we hope that this project will continue to produce the successful results as did that in the year 2000. Personnel for the joint PRT-SCIAA/USC-CTL project are as follows:

Stanley South, Archaeologist and Research Professor, PRT-SCIAA/USC-CTL Project Manager

Michael Stoner, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist, PRT-SCIAA/USC-CTL Project

Elsie Eubanks, Archaeologist, PRT-Charles Towne Landing

Rusty Clark, Assistant Archaeologist, PRT-Charles Towne Landing

Archaeological Assistants:

Andrew Agha (2000 and 2001)

Heathly Johnson (2000)

Linda (Polly) Worthy (2000)

Nicole Isenbarger (2001)

Raye Wall, Volunteer Assistant (2000 and 2001)



Figure 5: The SCIAA/PRT Team: (L to R) Elsie Eubanks, Rusty Clark, Larry Duncan, Andrew Agha, Ron Rischer, Linda (Polly) Worthy, Heathly Johnson, Stanley South, Michael Stoner, and Phil Gaines, with volunteers. (SCIAA photo)

Allendale 2001 Season Successfully Completed

By Albert C. Goodyear

The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition returned again to the Topper site from May 1-June 2, 2001, opening up a 5 by 10-meter unit adjacent to last year's pit. There were over 100 registrations for this year's dig consisting of enthusiastic, hardworking volunteers coming from Florida to North Dakota. The volunteers are the heart, soul, and muscle of this research program and the reason we can do so much work each year. The donor-volunteers will be listed and the scientific results of this season will be discussed in detail in the next issue of *Legacy*. Our goal this year was to extend the pre-Clovis excavation of last year by adding an additional contiguous 32 square meters to the south. More obvious flake tools were found in the deepest zone above the Pleistocene terrace. And more of the spatially clustered chert concentrations were found, which appear to be lithic working areas.

To continue to increase the scientific scrutiny of the pre-Clovis findings, various archaeological, geological, and paleobotanical experts were brought in during the



Excavation of the 5 x 10 m block unit during the 2001 season at the Topper site. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

last week to view the excavations, stratigraphy, and remains. Returning for a third year were Dr. Michael Waters of Texas A&M University and Dr. Thomas Stafford of Stafford Research Laboratories, Boulder, CO. Waters and Stafford are reconstructing the geochronology of the Topper site along with Dr. Steve Forman of the University of Illinois-Chicago. (Project Soil Morphologist Dr. John Foss was unable to attend due to his work in Hungary). Dr. Marvin Kay of the University of Arkansas, a noted expert on microwear analysis of stone tools, was brought in to

examine the geoarchaeological context of the artifacts. Using his special microscope in an initial pilot study, Dr. Kay found three lithic artifacts definitely used as tools. As expected, the heavily weathered chert is proving problematic to a straightforward microwear analysis. Dr. Lucinda McWeeney, a paleobotanist at Yale University and now currently at Harvard, was brought in through a research grant from SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust. She came to collect sediment samples from Topper to analyze for phytoliths and to sample sediments from the vibracores taken from a nearby Pleistocene river bed. Dr. McWeeney is examining the vibracores for plant remains, for paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and radiocarbon samples. Dr. Rob Bonnicksen, Director of the Center for the Study of the First Americans at Oregon State University, also came to provide insights into the pre-Clovis flake tool technology. Previously Dr. Bonnicksen's Center has published articles on the Allendale Paleoindian sites in the Mammoth Trumpet and Current Research in the Pleistocene. The accompanying



Visiting scientists at the Topper site June 1, 2001: Left to right; Al Goodyear, Rob Bonnicksen, Lucinda McWeeney, Marvin Kay, Mike Waters, and Tom Stafford. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller courtesy of David G. Anderson)

See ALLENDALE, Page 28

Underwater Archaeology

An Underwater Archaeology Survey of Old Town Creek near Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site

By Rusty Clark

In an effort to document and protect any cultural remains in Old Town creek, Elsie Eubanks and I of the Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site Archaeology Program, along with Lynn Harris and Carl Naylor of SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology Division, have recently been busy with an underwater archaeological survey of a portion of the creek that borders Charles Towne Landing.

Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site is the location of the first successful European settlement in South Carolina and was established in 1670. The settlers chose this point because it was easily defensible. Old Town creek provided a protected harborage for ships used in trade, one of the settlements primary goals. After 10 years, the settlers moved to Oyster Point, now downtown Charleston. This new settlement had greater appeal as a seaport due to the deep waters of the Ashley and Cooper rivers.

A bridge, conjectured in Stanley South's 1969 archaeological report, connected Albemarle Point to a section of land across Old Town creek to the south of the settlement (see drawings). Another goal of the archaeo-

logical survey of the creek was to search for any possible remains of the bridge that crossed the creek.

There have been several terrestrial excavations over the past three decades, but little underwater archaeology has been accomplished in Old Town creek. Until now. A reconnaissance swim of the creek, conducted by the Charles Towne Landing/SCIAA team, revealed the visibility of the water to be about two to six inches with swift tidal currents. With this knowledge in hand, we were able to plan our working times to take advantage of the best diving conditions possible. With reference points established on the shore, we began the underwater survey by first mapping the creek bottom. Using transects, members of the team recorded bottom depth and composi-

tion readings. We later searched the bottom of the creek using a circle search technique with a stationary point in the river as a reference. Though conditions in the creek often made the task arduous, the team was able to gather the needed data.

Our search to date has yielded several unidentified metal and wooden artifacts that will be investigated in the future. Although we have been unable to locate any remains of the bridge, the search continues.

Assisting in the project were South Carolina State Park Service Archaeologist David Jones, Charles Towne Landing employee Joe Greeley, South Carolina State Park Service employees Sara Glennon and Richie Lahan, and volunteer diver Charles Lyon.



Some of those assisting in the survey of Old Town Creek are shown above. They are (l to r) Sara Glennon, Joe Greeley, Rusty Clark, Carl Naylor, Elsie Eubanks, and Lynn Harris. (SCIAA photo)

An Inventory of Naval Shipwrecks in Charleston Harbor

By James D. Spirek

In 1999, the Underwater Archaeology Division was awarded a U. S. Department of Defense Legacy grant to implement the *H. L. Hunley* and Charleston Civil War Wrecks Inventory and Assessment Project. The main objectives of the project are to gather historical and archaeological information and to conduct remote sensing surveys at the *Hunley* and *Housatonic* sites and at other Navy shipwrecks in Charleston Harbor and environs.

With this electronic data, augmented by historical and archaeological information, we will prepare a management report concerning the approximately 96 U. S. naval wrecks reportedly resting on state bottomlands; out of a total of more than 3,000 naval wrecks worldwide. The wrecks include those from the Revolutionary War to the most recent, USS *Soley*, that ran aground in the 1970s. By far the most numerous wrecks are associated with the Civil War, including 32 whaler hulks assembled to create the two Stone Fleets to blockade the entrance channel to Charleston Harbor.

The award to South Carolina is a continuation in a series of Legacy grants to other state submerged cultural resource programs to build an inventory of Navy wrecks lying throughout the United States. The grant is administered by the Underwater Archaeology Branch of the Naval Historical Center (NHC) at the Washington Navy Yard in the District of Columbia.

Remote sensing operations around the *Housatonic* and *Hunley* sites occurred in the spring of 1999, with the use of our ADAP III system to gather magnetic and acoustic data from the sites. The side scan sonar,

or acoustic data corroborated what we already knew—the sites are buried, while the magnetometer, or magnetic data, detected a large amount of iron at each site, obviously revealing nothing we did not already know.

We added this information to the database initially generated by the National Park Service during the 1996 *Hunley* project. At this writing, we have undertaken limited remote sensing operations at several wrecks in the latter part of February, namely at the *Patapsco*, *Keokuk*, and *Weehawken*, three Federal ironclads sunk around Charleston. We will input the electronic data we gather into a Geographical Information System (GIS) format that will prove useful for future investigations and monitoring of the sites.

The grant also provided funds to hire historical researcher and author, Mark Ragan, most notably known for his research on the *H. L. Hunley* submarine and other Civil War-era submarines. The purpose of Ragan's research was to find documents related to navy ships that were wrecked in South Carolina waters and to create a historical synopsis for each ship. Ragan has completed his research at the National Archives and Naval Historical Center, among other archives, and referenced secondary sources to gather the sought after materials. His research will augment the management report and help to fill the blanks in the Navy's database concerning basic information about each wreck, such as length, when and where reported lost, among other pertinent details.

Another important facet of the grant is to determine the archaeological potential of the ship remains by

examining records of past and modern salvage activities and archaeological investigations. The most intensive and invasive salvage activities on navy wrecks took place in the 1870s in Charleston to remove several Federal and Confederate ironclads from the navigation channels. Modern salvage by salvors and divers has been limited to several wrecks and occurred mostly in the 1970s and 1980s, although the CSS *Pee Dee* had seen earlier salvaging in the 1920s and 1950s. Locations of many of the wrecks remain uncertain and require intensive remote sensing surveys to locate their remains. During our upcoming remote sensing operations, we hope to identify and clarify the position of several shipwrecks in Charleston Harbor.

A primary product of the grant is to use the assembled historical and archaeological research to fill out an information spreadsheet for each wreck. Basic information to complete the forms includes site location, past and present salvage attempts, and ship dimensions, to name a few categories.

Currently, the Underwater Archaeology Division is undertaking research to provide a historical sketch of the Navy's presence in South Carolina. We hope to complete and submit the management report to the NHC later in 2001.

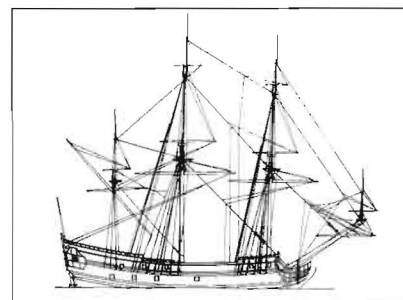


Illustration of the Carolina 1670 in Charleston's Maritime Heritage, 1670-1865: An Illustrated History by P. C. Coker, III, p. 1.

Le Prince Research Project: Searching the Archivo General de las Indias

By James Spirek

In October 2000, I was awarded an Archaeological Research Trust (ART) grant of \$2,000.00 to search for *Le Prince* related documents and other materials about French corsairs at the Archivo General de las Indias (AGI) in Seville, Spain. I

hired Claudio Bonifacio, an experienced researcher of the AGI and a resident of Seville, to conduct the research. Bonifacio spent approximately three weeks in the archives looking at 39 bundles of paper and digitized documents searching for information on the incidents surrounding the corsair's voyage, shipwreck, and fate of the crew. Sorting through papers bound in bundles and scrolling down the computer screen, Bonifacio found several documents mentioning *Le Prince*, or as it was alternately known by the Spaniards as *La Princesa* or *El Principe*. He also found an abundance of materials related to contemporary French corsair activities in the

New World. The illustrations show a couple of the documents that Bonifacio had photocopied for us that exhibit the passage of time and some very nice handwriting to make the translations go easier (See figures

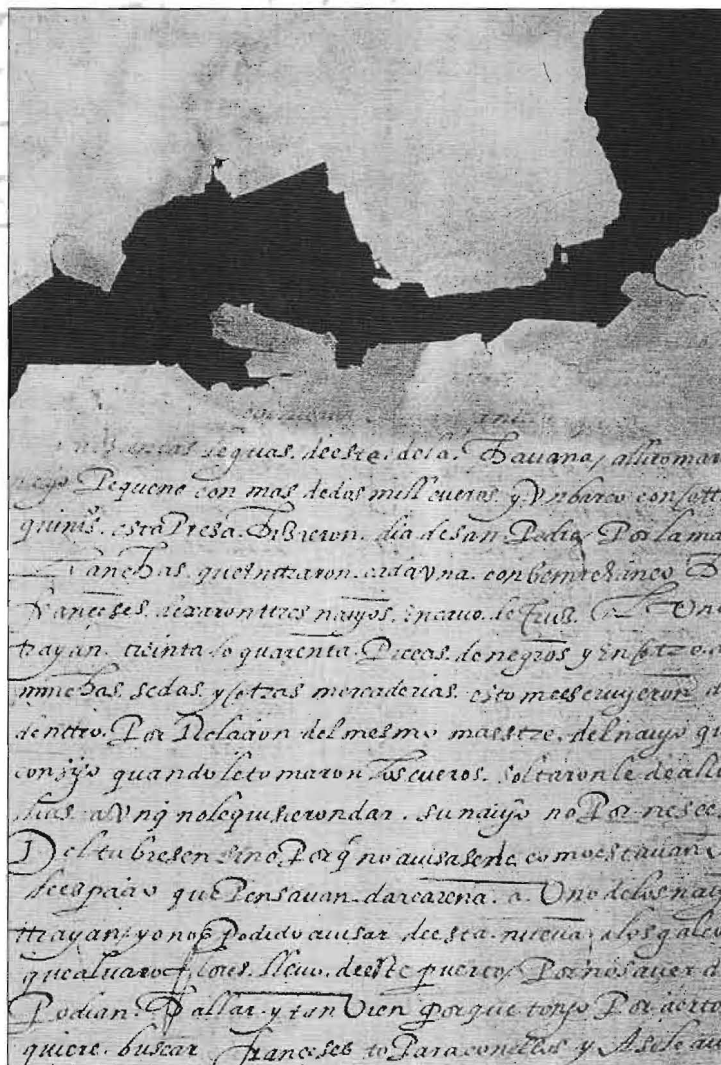
1 and 2).

The newly found *Le Prince* documents cover the period when the corsair entered the waters off Hispaniola Island (present day Dominican Republic and Haiti) to

French ships in an attempt to take a Spanish ship during a bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, on the southern coast of Cuba. The same letter mentions *Le Prince* as taking on a quantity of foodstuffs in which the

crew was in need of, namely lard, corn, and water. Another document relating the voyage of Cristobal de Erasso, the captain-general of the Indies fleet in 1576, mentions his encounters with several French corsairs, including *Le Prince*.

Bonifacio also located several documents previously translated by Jennette T. Connor in her two-volume work, *Colonial Records of Spanish Florida: Letters and Reports of Governors and Secular Persons*, which reveal the circumstances surrounding the shipwreck survivor's battles with the Indians and Spaniards in the vicinity of Santa Elena, and for the majority that survived these conflicts, their final demise at the end of a rope. Another new document mentions in more detail the

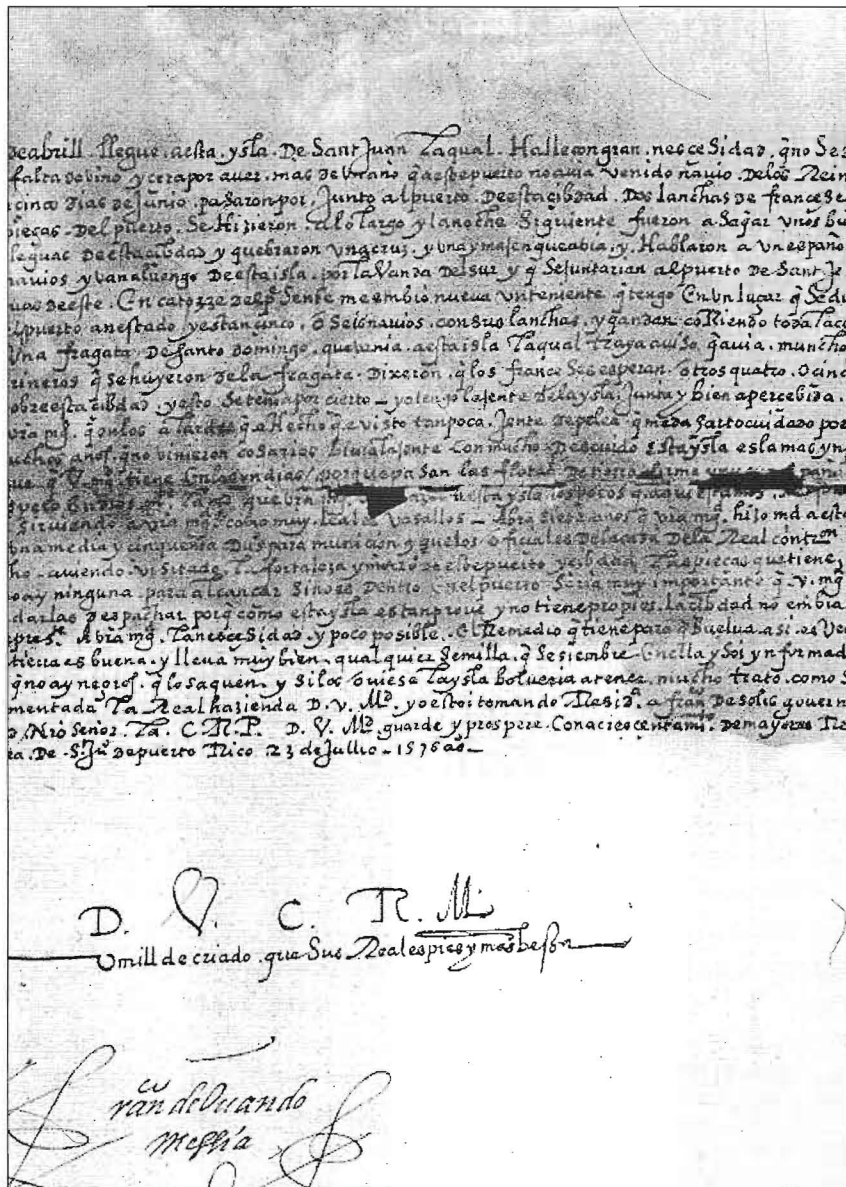


Spanish documents found in the archives in Seville, Spain. (SCIAA photo)

after the wreck in Port Royal Sound. The documents generally consist of correspondence from a Crown official to the king of Spain, Philip II. The governor of Cuba wrote that the corsair was in company with other

fate of Captain Le Rocque, who was brought to the Spaniards by Indians living in the Appalachians.

Other documents mention French depredations along the Venezuela coast at the pearling island of



Spanish documents found in the archives in Seville, Spain. (SCIAA photo)

Margarita and the hide producing area of Cumaná on the mainland. Another couple of documents report the sacking of Guadianilla, a town on the island of Puerto Rico. While these several documents do not specifically mention *Le Prince*, the dates when these letters were written correspond to the time the ship was in the area. We are currently developing a timeline of the corsair's voyage to determine if these letters refer to the actions of *Le Prince*. These documents have been photocopied, and we hope to have some of

the pertinent areas of the documents translated. Each of these documents should help to shed more light on the story of *Le Prince's* ill-fated voyage of 1576.

A number of other documents found in the bundles Bonifacio consulted included numerous references to French corsair activity in the Caribbean. These materials should prove useful in developing a historical context for the corsair. They will also help to reveal the more human side of the story, especially one letter, which mentions the fear of

traveling in areas infested with French corsairs.

In our effort to locate *Le Prince* and numerous other wrecks as part of the ongoing Port Royal Sound Survey, the Underwater Archaeology Division has just completed four weeks of remote sensing operations in March and April 2001. We concentrated our survey at the entrance to the sound based on historical research that suggests the corsair wrecked in this vicinity, along with over 50 other unfortunate ships. A more detailed report of our survey and preliminary results will appear in the next *Legacy*. I would like to express my thanks to the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust for providing the funds to search for documents in Spain and for their continued support of this research project. If you would like to help in our efforts, please consider sending a tax-deductible contribution to the Archaeological Research Trust Fund earmarked for the Port Royal Sound Survey.

EMILY STOUT JOINS STAFF AS INTERN

By Lynn Harris

Emily Strout, a senior Anthropology major at the College of Charleston, has joined the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program as an intern for the spring semester. She has been PADI Open water certified for three years and has been diving in the Florida Keys and off the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Emily has taken an interest in the Caribbean connection with South Carolina and the maritime practices in the Caribbean. Upon graduation in May 2001 she plans to further her studies in graduate school for underwater archaeology.

The intern program between the College of Charleston and the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program, a part of SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology Division headed by Lynn Harris, was established in 1992.

The South Carolina-Caribbean Connection

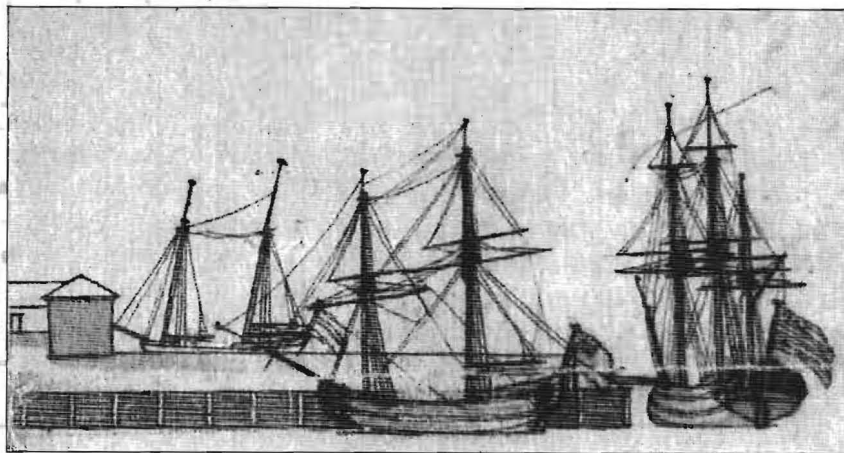
By Emily Strout

On September 20, 1708, Gideon Johnston wrote that "The People here [Charleston], generally speaking, are . . . a perfect Medley or Hotch potch . . . who have transported themselves hither from Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados, Montserat, Antigo, Nevis, New England, Pennsylvania & c."

Most people are unaware that South Carolina has a close connection with their Caribbean neighbors. Being a South Carolina native, I was not aware of the influence that the Caribbean Islands had on the colonization of the Carolinas. It was because of this that I decided to explore the maritime connection between South Carolina and the Caribbean.

I was able to locate several primary sources at The South Carolina Historical Society, The Charleston Library Society, and the special collections at the College of Charleston Library. The *Shaftsbury Papers* led me to information about the cargoes, crews, and dimensions of the vessels used by the early colonists. The *South Carolina Historical Magazine* briefly traces the activities of the three vessels and the settlement of Charles Towne. Some secondary sources like Richard Dunn's *Sugar and Slaves*, Rusty Fleetwood's *Tidecraft*, and *The Barbadoes-Carolina Connection* by Warren Alleyne and Henry Fraser helped me to understand the connection between South Carolina and the Caribbean and the maritime aspects of colonization.

There was considerable maritime activity in the 16th and 17th centuries because of the demand for colonization and territorial rights. In 1663, Captain William Hilton of Barbados was sent to explore the Carolina coast



Wharf at the foot of Tradd Street in 1793. Note the three types of vessels at the dock: a schooner, brig, and ship; also note how buildings were constructed on the land end of the wharf. (Photo in Charleston's Maritime Heritage, 1670-1865: An Illustrated History by P. C. Coker, III, p. 40)

in the ship *Adventure*. He reported back that the land was favorable and "laden with large tall trees—oaks, walnuts, and bayes, except facing the sea, it is most pines, tall and good."

For England to beat the French in colonization and to relieve the overcrowding in Barbados, the English had to plan to send settlers from England to Port Royal. In August 1669, three small vessels sailed from Devon, England. These were the frigate *Carolina*, the *Port Royal*, and the sloop *Albemarle*. During this time, a frigate was any ship-rigged vessel, lightly built with a flat transom, as opposed to a pointed stern. The *Carolina*, a ship of about 200 tons, carried around 93 passengers and a crew of about 18 men. The *Port Royal* was a similar vessel but was about half as large at 100 tons and carrying a crew of 7 men. The sloop *Albemarle* weighed around 30 tons and had a crew of 5 men.

After setting off from England, the vessels stopped off in Kinsale, Ireland, to recruit more settlers. Captain Joseph West, commander of the expedition, was disappointed

because no one wanted to join the Englishmen and take the risk of settling a strange new land. By mid-September, the ships set out on their journey that took them 40 days to get from Ireland to Barbados.

While in Barbados, the sloop *Albemarle* wrecked in a tropical storm. In place of the *Albemarle*, a single-masted sloop named the *Three Brothers*, named after the Colleton brothers, was purchased. Sir John Yeamans of Barbados took command of the new vessel and the expedition set off again at the end of November, heading north to Bermuda. While enroute, the *Port Royal* ran aground near Great Abaco on January 12, 1670. The passengers and crew made it safely to shore, but the vessel was a complete loss. Some of the passengers and crew took pieces of the wreckage and made a seaworthy boat and joined up with the *Carolina*.

Meanwhile, the *Three Brothers* and the *Carolina* proceeded onward with their journey to Bermuda. The *Three Brothers* came in contact with a hurricane that threw them off course to Virginia. Finally on March 17, 1670, the *Carolina* made landfall at

Bull's Island, about 30 miles north of Charleston, and according to maritime historian Rusty Fleetwood, "Thus, from the first, the Carolina colony was tied to Bermuda, to the Bahamas, and to the Caribbean—by blood, trade, and mutual interests."

During this time the success of Carolina was closely linked to the sea since trade depended almost entirely on transit by water. Even though Carolinians depended upon the sea for transportation and communication, they were not exactly shipbuilders, ship masters, or sailors. Most of the ships built in South Carolina were small boats used for traveling up and down the rivers. South Carolina held an abundance of natural resources, timber and pitch, but lacked one thing—skilled laborers. Even though the *Shaftsbury Papers* report carpenters and painters aboard, the Carolina and Agnes Baldwin's work on the genealogy of

the people who came to South Carolina between 1670 and 1700 includes many who were carpenters, few were trained or skilled in large shipbuilding.

So, Carolinians turned to their neighbor to the south, Barbados. It seemed logical that timber would be shipped to Barbados from Carolina because much of the land on the island had been cleared due to sugar plantations. Sir Peter Colleton, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, arranged for the *Three Brothers* to take timber to Barbados and bring back passengers to settle in Carolina.

There are many connections or influences between South Carolina and the Caribbean. The slave trade, the development of plantations, and shipbuilding activities are just a few.

To learn more about the settlement of Charles Towne and the Carolina-Caribbean connection, you can take an informative tour of the

Adventure, a reproduction of a 17th-century ketch, given by maritime historian Joe Greely at Charles Towne Landing.

EMILY STOUT JOINS UNDERWATER DIVISION AS INTERN

Emily Strout, a senior Anthropology major at the College of Charleston, has joined the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program as an intern for the spring semester. She has been PADI Open water certified for three years and has been diving in the Florida Keys and off the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Emily has taken an interest in the Caribbean connection with South Carolina and the maritime practices in the Caribbean. Upon graduation in May 2001 she plans to further her studies in graduate school for underwater archaeology.

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SCIAA Publications Are Going Digital

By Jonathan M. Leader

The SCIAA's Research Manuscript Series (RMS) is in the final stages of being digitized and will be available on the internet shortly. The RMS represents over 30 years of research conducted by SCIAA researchers and associates. The manuscripts range from just a few pages to several hundred and include drawings, photos, and maps. The Office of the State Archaeologist has been funding Ms Jennifer King, a graduate student in the USC Anthropology Department, to translate the RMS into .pdf Acrobat™ files as part of our continuing effort to make the research of the SCIAA accessible to the greatest number of our colleagues and the interested public at the lowest possible cost.

The RMS had been produced in

limited quantities and sold as hard copy. There was often a significant time lag experienced by the consumer between the point when a check or purchase order was mailed, received, and cleared by the SCIAA, and the item either shipped or reprinted and then shipped. The costs and quality associated with the RMS varied from year to year as the local printing market and available SCIAA funds fluctuated.

The digitized RMS will be available as a link from the SCIAA website. No charge is expected for access to the .pdf files at the present time. CD's of the RMS will be available and will be produced upon request and charged at cost.

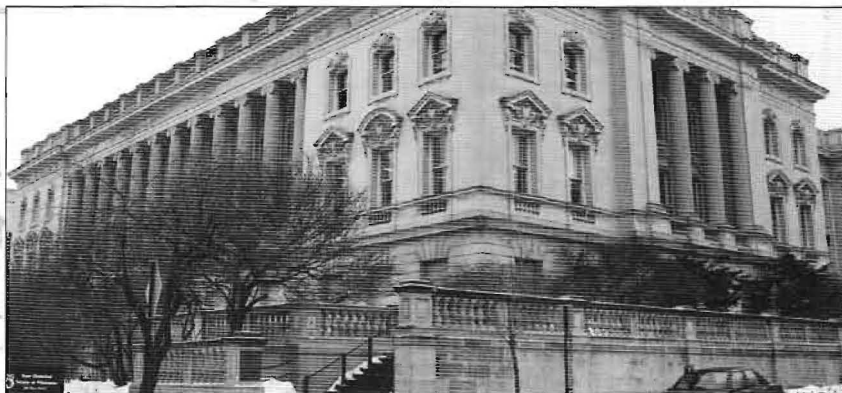


Jennifer King, a graduate student at USC's Department of Anthropology, at work digitizing SCIAA's publications. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

SCIAA Conducts *Hunley* Lectures

By Christopher F. Amer

While the staff of the Friends of the *Hunley* are making history by painstakingly excavating the human remains of the sub's crew and recovering the cultural material encapsulated within the hull, SCIAA staff have been tirelessly spreading the word about this unique historical find and its unprecedented recovery and excavation. Jim Spirek, Jonathan Leader, and Christopher Amer continue to respond to scores of public requests for audio-visual presentations to audiences that just cannot get enough of the little boat that could. While the majority of these requests come from organizations in our own state, like the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy, and public groups like Rotary, and historical societies,



Historical Society of Wisconsin. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)



Audience at *Hunley* lecture in the auditorium of the Historical Society of Wisconsin. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)

traveling the length and breadth of Wisconsin in February of 2001 to speak at three venues. First of all, leaving a cool 40-degree Columbia in February and arriving a few hours later in sub-zero



War For The Union and Spanish American War memorial in Indianapolis. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)

sometimes these requests come from far afield (even from north of the Mason-Dixon line!). In 2000, I lectured through Louisiana and Texas at Civil War roundtable's, and Spring 2001, I spoke to over 300 persons at the Indianapolis Civil War Roundtable (Their monument to the "War For The Union" is almost as tall as our state house!).

Probably the most unique lecture tour yet was the five days I spent

Madison, Wisconsin was a shock, to say the least. However, the grandeur of the Historical Society of Wisconsin's building in Madison



Dr. George Voght (right) and Christopher Amer. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)

took the edge off the freeze as I spoke to some 70 people in their theater. After the lecture, I was greeted by Dr. George Voght, Wisconsin's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and a former South Carolina SHPO himself), which gave us an opportunity to reminisce about "the bad old days."

Then I started the road tour. Jeff Gray, my counterpart in Wisconsin, volunteered to take the wheel. First stop—Superior, on the shore of Lake Superior and a seven-hour drive. In spite of blizzard conditions that sent the mercury to the bottom of the scale and four-foot snow drifts in front of the Superior Public Library some 50 people turned out to watch slides of us working on the *Hunley* Project in shorts and tees. My lingering memory from Superior is everything frozen. The following morning I was given a tour of the historic face (also frozen) of Superior, visiting the ore dock where the *Edmund Fitzgerald* loaded her last cargo before meeting her fate at the bottom of the Lake and the late 1800s whale back ore carrier, *Meteor*. I also met with Davis Helberg, Executive Director of the Duluth Seaway Port Authority, who allowed us to tour the docks where the 1,000-footers lay

frozen awaiting the Spring thaw when they can get out into the Lake.

The drive to Manitowoc was uneventful and very picturesque.

Manitowoc built submarines used during WW II, including the *USS Cobia* and is also the home of the Manitowoc Crane Company, the company that built the crane that raised the *Hunley*. My final lecture was at the

Annual Board Meeting of the Wisconsin Maritime Museum, where I spoke to close to 200 people.

Interest in the *Hunley* is alive and well as much in the North as it is in the South. The significance of the recovery of the first submarine to

successfully sink a warship during time of war cut across political and national boundaries, while the bravery, self-sacrifice, and general human interest of the boat's valiant crews has touched the hearts of this nation and the world.



The submarine *USS Cobia* at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum, Manitowoc. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)



The whale back ore carrier *Meteor*. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)

Cultural Resources Consulting Division

Division's Military Sites Program Continues to Grow

By Nena Powell Rice

The Institute's Cultural Resources Consulting Division provides expertise in cultural resource management on a contract basis across the Southeast. Typical services provided for public agencies include large area surveys to identify and inventory archaeological sites as required by the National Historic Preservation Act and test excavations to determine whether or not identified sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The division has worked Louisiana, North Carolina and Georgia in the past and is currently assisting the South Carolina Army National Guard and Fort Jackson in meeting their cultural resource responsibilities. While the research opportunities that come out of these projects are welcome, division personnel each have personal research interests that they would prefer to follow when and where ever they can. The division's personal research interests are usually subsumed under research programs like Dr. Chris Clement's Tobago Research Program or the Division's Sandy Island Research Program. Another program that has lately seen quite a bit of growth is the Military Sites Program.

"In reality, the Military Sites Program is just a way to combine my own interest in military history with my profession of archaeology. It encapsulates any American military history and military sites archaeology that I can find funds to pursue. Since the Department of Defense (DoD) has realized that its legal cultural resource management responsibilities include preserving not only the

archaeology and history of the people who once lived on DoD lands, but also its own history, a steady stream of research opportunities with a military theme have been coming my way of late," says Steve Smith, who heads both the division and the Military Sites Program.

"I have always been interested in military history, especially the American Revolution, but in all other aspects of American military history. When someone calls and asks if I will work on a military history project I jump at the chance," says Smith. He admits that sometimes this isn't always in the best interests of the Division, from strictly a business perspective. "Its probable that my research interest in this area can often exceed the realities of the project budget." One recent example was a request by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to write a history of African American soldiers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. When asked, Smith immediately said he would do it. After looking into it, he knew he was in over his head.

"They wanted the entire project completed—research and writing—within a budget framework that would allow only a three month project duration. The fort had segregated black units on post almost continually from 1892 until 1948, when African Americans were integrated into the Army. A book could have been written on World War II, alone," he said. Still, Smith took the project and, while spending too much time on it for the budget, had a great time.

The Military Sites Program has

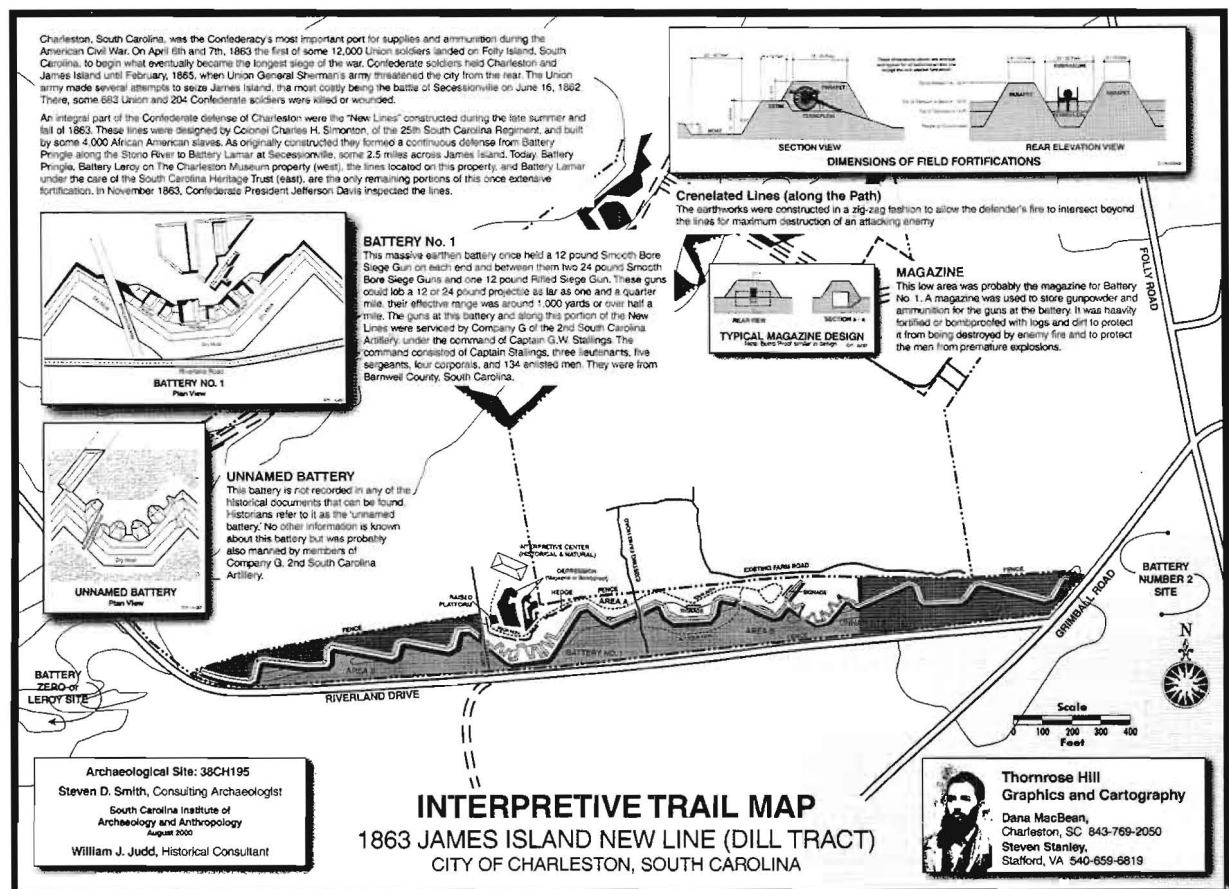
completed a wide variety of projects since 1992 when it began, from GPS site surveys, to site excavation, to pure military history. The first military sites project completed by Smith in South Carolina was excavation of the 55th Massachusetts and 1st North Carolina Colored Troop cemetery on Folly Island in 1987-88. These soldiers were reburied in Beaufort, South Carolina in 1989. But the program really began in 1992, when Smith convinced the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Defense Legacy Program to fund a historic context of the African American Military Experience. The idea behind this effort was to write an historic overview that could be used to identify and preserve sites and buildings related to that context. Then the next step would be to find and nominate such sites to the National Register. While the project was only funded for one year, the history was completed and has lead to numerous spin-off opportunities to focus efforts on site preservation at various military installations. The first of these was a context statement for a World War II black officers' club at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This led to the Fort Huachuca study, and Smith is currently negotiating another building context for a fort in the southeast that will have an African American military theme. Meanwhile, all the research for these projects also allowed him to put together and teach an undergraduate course in African American Military History at the University of South Carolina.

Other past projects under this program have included a GPS survey of Civil War Sites for Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina development of a preservation plan for a Civil War earthwork in Charleston, South Carolina, archival research on the history of Civil War Fort Negley in Nashville, Tennessee, two separate excavations at the Fayetteville Arsenal in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and even Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans for the U. S. Navy. The latter has to be included in the program even though the plans themselves are not research oriented and are rather "routine" and tedious to write. "When the Navy is paying you to spend a week visiting their facilities in Washington, D. C., paying you to determine their preservation efforts at such places as the first U. S. Naval

Observatory, or the location of the present observatory that includes the Vice President's residence and the official time-clock, or Andrews Air Force Base where Air Force One lands, or the historic Washington Naval Yard, or the Navy's Nebraska Avenue site where German messages were decoded and transcribed during World War II, it tends to be more than just another routine CRM project," says Smith.

Smith's latest project comes full circle, back to his childhood interest in the American Revolution. In an on-going research effort to find Francis Marion's Snow's Island camp that has included a significant contribution by an anonymous donor, Smith is now beginning a summer project to locate Revolutionary War sites in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee. This

project is funded by the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, and is part of a Congressionally mandated nationwide study of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites. Once again, Smith finds himself with a lot to do in a short time frame. Says Smith, "That's the nature of the business, but hopefully this effort will lead to still other opportunities that can be combined to produce greater results. The research under this effort has already allowed me to learn a little more about Snow's Island." This is what makes individual projects build into a comprehensive program. Information generated from one project is incorporated into the next, making the next project more comprehensive and spinning-off publications beyond the needs of CRM.



Interpretive trail map, 1863 James Island New Line (Dill Tract), City of Charleston, South Carolina. (Drawing by Dana MacBean and Steve Stanley)

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Special Activities

2001 South Carolina Archaeology Month

By Nena Powell Rice

South Carolina Archaeology Month will be celebrated September 8 - October 6, 2001 in over 50 locations throughout South Carolina. Events and programs will be developed by dedicated professionals and organizations in order to bring our state's colorful past to life for all ages.

Through such public outreach efforts, the archaeological community hopes to build regional and local public support for the preservation of our Native American, African, European, and other heritage's.

Coordinated by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, tours, lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, canoe trips, and open excavations will be scheduled during September and October in several communities and state and national parks around South Carolina. The theme for the 10th annual SC Archaeology Month poster is "South Carolina Heritage Trust Program: 25th Anniversary Preserving Cultural and Natural Heritage."

"The South Carolina Heritage Trust Program is the number one program in South Carolina for protecting archaeological sites. To date, we have protected 13 cultural heritage preserves from Paleoindian times through the Civil War. The beauty of the program is these sites are protected forever," says Chris Judge, archaeologist at the SC Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program. Judge goes on to say, "Without sites there are no artifacts. Lacking artifacts there can be no archaeological data. In the absence of archaeological data there is no explanation. Without explanation, we are left with unanswered

questions. Therefore, it is of vital importance that archaeological sites remain intact and preserved in the ground for the future when funding, techniques, and committed professional researchers are available to study these sites carefully and to answer questions about them. It is critical that the artifacts and other information at sites should be left at the sites. Artifacts, ecofacts (pollen, animal bones, and carbonized seeds), and features (posts, fire pits, trash pits) form the database that allows archaeologists to answer questions about the past." (excerpt from the back of the 2001 SC Archaeology Month Poster)

In September-October 2001, programs during archaeology month will include an open excavation at Galphins Trading Post at Silver Bluff, several archaeology canoe trips on the Ashley and Congaree Rivers, daily programs at the Coastal Discovery Museum on Hilton Head Island, several programs at the SC State Museum, Historic Brattonsville, and the Sewee Visitor and Environmental Education Center, an archaeological extravaganza at The Charleston Museum, a popular Old Time Horse Farmers Gathering near Blackville, several festivals including the Columbia Historic Foundation's Festival of Heritage, McKissick Museum's Fall Folklife Festival, the 12th Annual Yap Ye Iswa, sponsored by the Catawba Cultural Preservation Project, and numerous cultural programs at over 20 state parks across the state.

The programs

are being coordinated at the time of this publication being readied for the printer. A Calendar of Events booklet will be sent out in July 2001 listing the programs.

Archaeology Month activities will culminate with the 14th annual Archaeology Festival to be held at Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site in Charleston, SC on October 5-6, 2001. Sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, this major event offers demonstrations of prehistoric and historic technologies and highlighted performances by the Catawba Indian Nation, a New World Food Festival, storytelling, pottery making, stone tool making, blow guns, wrought iron making, children's games, artifact identification, exhibits, music, and a popular archaeological auction. Friday night will offer a Lantern Tour Through Time, where participants meet prehistoric people of the Pleistocene and Archaic periods and historic characters from the Spanish, colonial, and Civil War eras.

For further information about South Carolina Archaeology Month and the Archaeology Festival, please contact Nena Powell Rice, Director of Outreach, at (803) 777-8170 or nrice@sc.edu.



Natalie Adams, Chris Judge, and Nena Rice lead discussions in the prehistoric and colonial occupation of the Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve. (SCIAA photo by Marion Rice)

ALLENDALE, From page 15

photo of the visiting scientists was taken on the last Friday night of the dig at David and Jenalee Anderson's home in Williston on the occasion of the seventh annual Paleocarnivore party, which they host for the Allendale dig each year.

The Topper site and its implications for human settlement in the western hemisphere received considerable attention in the print and television media. CNN television spent a few hours on site filming and interviewing us and ran a 2:40 minute news piece, which aired several times in late May. Coincidentally, Nena Rice was touring archaeological sites in Egypt on the Sinai Peninsula on June 1st and saw the CNN piece in her hotel room! And, as of June 2001, South Carolina Educational Television has taken on

the Topper site as an official project to be developed for state programming. Given the hemispheric level of interest in this topic, it is hoped that eventually it might be aired on PBS.

There is much unpacking of equipment and sorting of artifacts to be done for now. The artifact lab will run all year long starting this summer, and volunteers are welcome and needed to help sort the bags of material. You will be taught how to recognize the various artifact types. Contact Kenn Steffy at (803) 777-8170, if you would like to work in the Topper lab at SCIAA. The various scientists hope to pull their findings together this fall and assess where we are with respect to stratigraphy, dating, and artifact analysis. Naturally we plan to go back to Topper next May. Previous participants

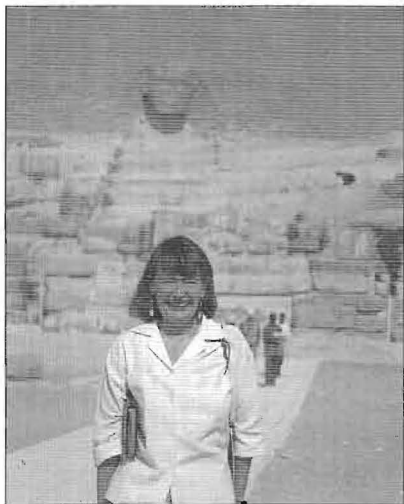
receive first notice of the sign up, which occurs in January. If you'd like to be placed on the notification list, please contact me at SCIAA or email me at goodyear@sc.edu and provide a mailing address.



Holly Norton, Week III volunteer, is sifting in her Earliest South Carolinians t-shirt. (SCIAA photo by Albert Goodyear)

TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY TO EGYPT AND JORDAN By Nena Powell Rice

On November 1-16, 2001, I have made special arrangements to lead an archaeo-



Nena Rice in foreground of Sphinx and the Great Pyramid at Giza. (Photo courtesy of Nena Powell Rice)

logical tour to Egypt and Jordan, including the Jordan Valley and Petra. The itinerary has been set up through South Sinai Travel in Cairo and Adventure Travel in Summerville, SC. I have arranged for local archaeologists to meet us in Giza, Petra, and Luxor, and will also have a full time Egyptologist and Jordanian specialist to accompany our small group throughout both of these respective countries.

There will be opportunities for seeing several different areas of Egypt and Jordan starting at the Giza Plateau, Coptic Cairo, and the Egyptian Museum, then to the Jordan Valley including Madaba, Mt. Nebo, and a full-day at the lost Nabatean city of Petra. We then depart for Aqaba and a ferry to Nuweiba on the Sinai Peninsula enroute to St. Catherine's Monastery, Rock of the Inscriptions, and Sharm El Sheikh. We then fly to Luxor and board the cruise ship, *Sun*

Goddess, visiting Karnak, Valley of the Kings and Queens, Temple of Hatshepsut, the Tomb of Nefertari, Colossi of Memnon, Edfu, Kom Obo, the Aswan quarries, the unfinished obelisk, the Temple of Philae, a felucca ride to Elephantine Island and museum, and the Nubian Museum, then a flight to Abu Simbel to tour the Temples of Ramses the Great and Queen Nefertari, then the last two days visiting Islamic Cairo. Anyone interested in receiving a day-by-day itinerary, please contact me at (803) 777-8170 or nrice@sc.edu.

The price of this trip includes all air travel from New York and within Egypt and Jordan, overnight accommodations, all meals, visa fees, entrance fees, and services of English speaking Egyptian and Jordanian guides.

NOTE: This trip is not SCIAA/ART sponsored, but is a non-business tour that I am personally organizing for the benefit of archaeology.

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